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half an hour brought us to a Kafir kraal, where, for six pieces of linen and some beads, I obtained permission to occupy an old hut, and considered myself fortunate in obtaining a dry and sheltered spot wherein to die. The same afternoon Mr. Breda ceased to breathe, and in the evening the long-expected help arrived. Two young Boers, relatives of one of my deceased companions, brought oxen from Origstadt, and the next morning brought one of the waggons from the Kamati River, leaving the other in charge of a Kafir chief. They committed the remains of my father-in-law to the earth and made all possible haste to Origstadt, which we reached in the beginning of May. I was then unable to walk, stand, or sit, having lived for twenty days upon sugar and water alone.

In the course of two months, by the Divine blessing upon a naturally good constitution, I was able to walk without assistance and without having undergone any regular course of medicine; but it was nearly a year before I fully recovered from my illness. My experience will deter me from ever visiting Delagoa again, and I trust that this narrative will have the effect of dissuading others.

5. *Abstract of Notes on the Limpopo.* By DR. W. WAY, M.D.

DR. WAY states the result of inquiries made at Zout Pans Berg, about the lower course of the Limpopo. This village is the emporium of a considerable commerce, and is also a kind of Alsatia for refugees from the laws of the Cape Colonies and the adjoining territories. There are many inhabitants who have means of obtaining considerable knowledge of distant localities. Dr. Way's conclusions are based upon the information given by one of these men, combined with that of two Portuguese traders from Delagoa Bay: they are to the effect that the Limpopo reaches the sea at a point midway between Delagoa Bay and Inhambane, and is there called the "Bembe." Its position corresponds with that marked Inhampura on the maps.—F. G.

6. *On Chinese Notices of their own Great Rivers.* By JOSEPH EDKINS, Esq.

Communicated by SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, &c. &c. &c.

THE Chinese have accounts in their books of the changes that have occurred in their great rivers for many ages back. They have in modern times made minute researches into the topography of ancient China to illustrate the books of the classical period. The sites of old cities and the old boundaries of kingdoms and provinces, with alterations in the course of rivers, have all been carefully investigated for the better understanding of the classics.

The alluvial plain in which Shanghae and Suchow are situated is represented in maps by native scholars as an extensive delta, through which the Yangtse-keang formerly poured its waters by three mouths to the sea. One mouth was at Hangchow, the southernmost point in the plain. Another arm of the river, passing through the lake Tachu, proceeded along the Wusung-keang from Suchow to Shanghae, and entered the sea at Wusung. The third was identical with the present embouchure. The old Wusung river, that always led from Suchow to Shanghae, is now become shallow and narrow in many parts. It was formerly a river of much greater magnitude than at present.

Much of the carrying trade in boats between Suchow and Shanghae is now done by the Hwang-pu river, a stream that passes the city of Shanghae from the south, and immediately afterwards enters the Wusung river. Before